ANSWER 38 OF 65 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN L3AN 121:163119 CA Entered STN: 01 Oct 1994 ED .Optimization technique for sewage sludge conditioning with polymer and TI skeleton builders Benitez, Jaime; Rodriguez, Abraham; Suarez, Alejandro AU Dep. Chem. Eng., Univ. Puerto Rico, Mayaguez, 00681, P. R. Water Research (1994), 28(10), 2067-73 CS SO CODEN: WATRAG; ISSN: 0043-1354 Journal DT English LΑ 60-2 (Waste Treatment and Disposal) CCSewage sludge conditioning with optimized combinations of a polymer and AB skeleton builders prior to fiter pressing was studied to produce a more porous and incompressible cake structure for successful sludge dewatering. Response surface methodol. (RSM) was used to optimize sludge conditioning, based on resulting net sludge solids yield. Municipal sludge incinerator fly ash, cement kiln dust, and bagasse were successful skeleton builders to dewater primary sludge from a wastewater treatment plant processing industrial and municipal effluents. The com. product, CALGON WT-2640, a 6% by weight aqueous polymer solution, was used as chemical conditioner. The optimum conditioning strategy when using fly ash as a skeleton builder was addition of a polymer dose of 1.1% and a fly ash dose of 151%, both based on the original dry solid content of the sludge. This combined treatment increased the net sludge solid yield by 580% when compared to conditioning with polymer alone. The optimum conditioning strategy when using cement kiln dust was to add the same dose of polymer as before, and a cement dust dose of 173%. This combined treatment increased the net sludge solid

net yield was 1260%.

ST primary sludge filter press dewatering; polymer conditioning primary sludge dewatering; incinerator fly ash polymer sludge conditioning; cement kiln dust polymer sludge conditioning; sugar can bagasse polymer sludge conditioning.

IT Bagasse

(conditioning of primary wastewater sludge with polymer and, for enhanced filter press sludge dewatering)

yield by 96%. For conditioning with bagasse, a polymer dose of 1.33% and a bagasse dose of 37% was the optimum strategy. The resulting increase in